

who deserve to be elected our
gentle society, and I am
repiles. Now, all this may
be very decent, and very
country, (wherever it is) that
Mr. Chandler came from, and
the State-House Hill at Annapolis,
where I am told there is a little
squad in the habit of assau-
bling to settle the affairs of the
ty, but amongst us plain country
people it is considered downright
blackguardism, and I can assure
these refined gentlemen, that if they
were to use such language in our
presence they might think them-
selves very lucky if they themselves
escaped the treatment which they
threaten to others. But sir, my ob-
ject in writing to you is not to give
lessons in civility to the members
of the caucus; for I suppose such
high and polished gentlemen would
be above being taught by a plain
man like myself; but I would ask
my fellow voters of the county, if
such conduct can be endured? Are
the sluices of billingsgate to be opened
on every man who ventures to
deny the right of Mr. Chandler, and
his associates of the caucus, to dic-
tate to the county, and who exer-
cises the privilege of judging for
himself? Are honest men to be de-
rived by the dread of such horrid
abuse from doing what they believe
will promote the interest of the
state, and secure the independence
of the county? Is this consistent
with freedom? Does it not show a
determination to keep the county in
subjection to the will of a few men,
who are in no respect better than
the rest of us? For my part I am
resolved not to submit to it; and
many of my neighbours have formed
the same resolution. They have
determined to vote for Worthington
and Hood, whom they know to be
honest, well-judging men, and to
have no interest distinct from our
own. The common way of talking
amongst us is, that neither of these
gentlemen wants to be appointed a
judge, or to get any other office, and
therefore can have no object in of-
fering but to promote the public good.
Neither of them is a tobacco
buyer, and of course they have no
desire to keep down the price of
that article, which it is so important
to us all to get a good sale for. Be-
sides this, we are pleased at their
leaving it to us to say whether we
will support them or not, instead of
getting other people to tell us we
must vote for them. It is a favour-
ite old saying in the country, that
every tub ought to stand on its own
bottom.

Mr. Chandler's paper does to be
sure say something about Mr. Wor-
thington and Col. Hood being asked
to come out. Whether this is true
or not, I can't pretend to say; but
one thing is certain, that if any of
their friends did ask them to offer,
they have not attempted to control
our opinions, they have not tried to
force them upon us whether we wish
to have them or not; they have not
heaped scandalous abuse upon every
body that does not choose to support
them. The paper talks too about
meetings in loopholes and corners
of the county. Now if this is true,
what does it prove? Why that such
a system of tyranny has been estab-
lished by the caucus, that freeborn
Americans are afraid openly to dis-
pute their commands. This only
shows that there is a stronger ne-
cessity for the people to prove to
them that they are independent by
voting against their nomination.

But the truth is, Mr. Green, I do
not believe one word that the Mary-
land Republican says on this sub-
ject. And my reason is, that the
only fact which he has stated is
distinctly enough to be clearly under-
stood, (I mean about Mr. Worthing-
ton's inviting people to his house to
consult about the election.) I have
taken the trouble to enquire into
and have ascertained from the very
best authority, that it is utterly de-
stitute of foundation. Now when
once catch a man tipping in this
way, it is a rule with me to be very
cautious afterwards about believing
any thing that he says.

An Anne-Arundel County Ad-
[Translated from the German.]
For the Maryland Gazette.
SINTRAM & HIS COMPANION
(Continued.)
CHAPTER 21.
After some time they returned
from their sacred, inspired mood,
the less poetical tenor of real life
when Wigand laid aside his cloak
studded with the bones of the dead
and observed: "It was part of
my penance to carry about these
me these horrid relics, from my
opinion, that some of them might
perhaps be those of him whom
I slew. Therefore went I in search

of them in the deep beds of the ex-
hausted torrent, in the lofty styles
of the eagle and vulture. On my
peregrinations I sometimes met one
who seemed to resemble me, but
who was a great deal more power-
ful, though yet more exhausted and
pallid than myself."

An imploring look from Sintram
stopped the current of his observa-
tions. Wigand inclined with a
smile towards him and said:

"It is now you know the whole
of the deep woe, that lacerated my
heart. Therefore both the awe I
felt of you, and the inclination which
constantly drew me towards you,
will be no longer inexplicable to
you. For, young man, as much as
you may resemble your mighty fa-
ther, yet you possess your mother's
heart and benignity, and they ap-
pear shadowed forth in your coun-
tenance, overspreading it with a
mild dawn, as the first beam of the
rising sun playing on the breast of
the mighty ice-berg, or over the
snow covered valley."

"But," continued the pilgrim, af-
ter a moment's pause, "life and its
joys and joys for me are gone, and
I feel that my late song was proba-
bly my last, and that it contains a
prophecy upon myself. Oh, how
arid, how thirsty a soil is the soul
of man—the more benefits a benig-
nant Deity showers down upon us,
the more we crave—and although
many and great things have been
done for me, yet would I pray for
one more before my end. Alas, I
feel it shall not be given me, I am
unworthy of so high a revealing of
grace."

"It shall be given thee!" replied
the Chaplain. "He that hath hum-
bled himself shall be exalted, and I
will carry thee, purified from all
stain of crime, before Verena, to
take thy leave of her."

The Pilgrim raised both his hands
to heaven; an unspoken prayer as-
cended from his beaming eyes, and
from his lips, where played the ce-
lestial smiles of bliss. But Sintram
looked silent to the ground, and
breathed his ardent wish into a sigh:
"Oh that I might go with you."

"I have heard thy prayer, poor
Sintram," observed the Chaplain,
with his accustomed friendliness:
"But thy time has not yet arrived:
As yet the powers of the Evil One
are permitted to rebel within thy
breast, and Verena must check
thine and her own desire, till all
be purity and holiness within thee
as within herself. Be consoled
with the thought, that God will
help thee, and thou shalt surely
see her, if not here, certainly in a
better life."

The Pilgrim now rose from his
chair and asked the Chaplain whe-
ther he thought proper now to ac-
company him to the cloisters? "For,"
said he, "before the sun has reached
the horizon we may be at the mo-
nastery's gates."

It was in vain that the Chaplain
and Rolf represented to him his en-
feebled state, he insisted upon his
demand, in a voice and manner that
brooked no opposition. Before he
went, he took the pilgrim by the
hand and casting his eye upon Sintram, who had sunk
into a gentle slumber, he said, "Let
me first sing sweet lullaby to this
poor youth, I know he wishes it.
A friendly smile of Sintram seemed
to answer consent to the Pilgrim,
he touched with gentle fingers the
harmonious strings and sang:

Sleep peaceful, gentle youth,
Thy troubled breath to soothe,
A mother's prayer,
Peace dwells above the stars,
Thy parents' fervent wish,
For thee will find it there.

Both e'er to thought or deed
Dare youth, thy soul accede,
Then listen to her voice,
For peace shall with thee dwell,
Thy breast's calm breathing tell,
When she approves the choice.

With thou but give thy ear,
Her sacred voice to hear,
No wrong shall not fail,
Thy death and hell unite,
Against thy soul their spite,
Their rage shall not prevail.

Sintram continued sleeping whilst
a gentle smile spread over his face.
Rolf and the Castellans sat at his
bedside, and the Priest and Pilgrim
journeyed forth through the star-
light night.

(To be continued.)

From the Palladium.
Intercepted letter from a democra-
tic gentleman in Boston, to his po-
litical friend in the country.

My dear boy,
What the devil are you all about
in the County of—? Are all
your towns asleep? Where is—
—, and —? We have
your pledge when down to Court,
You will remember, that the office
of secretary, Adjutant General,
State Treasurer, and the host of
smaller ones, should be ours, pro-
vided the efforts of man could change
the people's minds and bring them
over to vote on our side.

I have made a rough calculation,
and I find the simple sum which
would accrue to our republican lead-
ers, could we revolutionise the State.
And this puts me in mind of another
thing, viz.—As doubtless we shall
get into office before long, I think
it would be impolitic to write much
on the subject of decreasing the
number of officers in the state, or of
lowering the salaries attached to
them.—My advice is to ring the
charges on the subject of the sums
expended by the federal party in de-
fence of the state during the late
war.—And here let me remark that
I have invariably found, if you de-
cry the very best measures which
your political opponents ever adopt-
ed, and continue perseveringly the
hue and cry, accompanying them with
false statements, which the "Father
of Lies" is always ready to furnish,
that your ends are finally and more
speedily accomplished than they are
by any other method whatever.

Dr. Eustis is the third ex-secreta-
ry we have offered the people—
some say the third time never fails
—but hang on! I don't wish we
had taken somebody else.—There's
a fatality attending these Ex-Federal
Officers; hereafter I won't agree
to support them—we shall never
get an office under the state govern-
ment if we do.

However, don't think I'm discour-
aged, stick to the stuff, my boy,
don't mind a little simulation, aye,
nor a great deal of dissimulation.
And by no means cease your endeav-
ours until victory is ours.

Your political friend.

FOREIGN.
By the James Monroe, from England.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.
London, June 29.

The changes in Administration
are at length finally arranged. Mr.
Canning goes to the Admiralty,
where Mr. Sturges Bourne is to be
the new Secretary. Lord Melville
removes to the Home Department,
and Lord Southdown to the Presi-
dency of Council. Lord Harrowby,
whose health is said to be exceed-
ingly impaired has long expressed a
wish to retire from office, is going
to remain for some time on the
Continent. Mr. Huskisson, as it
has been stated, removed to the
Board of Control, with a seat in
the Cabinet—and Mr. Crocker takes
the Woods and Forests.

Liverpool, June 30.
Greece.—Intelligence thro' the
Frankfort papers of the 18th inst.
speaks thus of the storming of Ga-
latz by the Turks on the 15th May.
The number of the Greeks in the
place was about 200; above 4000
having marched to Wallachia, the
knowledge of this induced the Turks
to attack them with 6000 men.—
The number of killed is stated at
five thousand—the Turks after the
defeat of the Greeks having mas-
sacred all the inhabitants, including
women and children, and set the
town on fire. By an order of the
Imperial Aulic Council, fugitives
from Moldavia and Wallachia are
be allowed to enter Transylvania,
so long as there is no Turkish army
in those provinces, but as soon as
such an army has entered them
they are repelled by force, as rebels.
At the last Frankfort fair there was
only a single individual of the Greek
nation. He was authorised as an
agent of all his commercial country-
men who had obligations of a pecu-
niary nature to discharge, and was
commissioned to excuse their non-
appearance on account of the pre-
sent state of things in their country,
which likewise made it impossible
for them to pay the sums that were
due from them to this state.—At
the same time he added, in the name
of his employers, the assurance that
the payments should be immedi-
ately made when the state of things at
home rendered it in any degree pos-
sible. The Greeks confirmed the
report that Cara Ali had certainly
attempted, by a studied treachery
to the Greeks, to open himself a way
to the reconciliation with the Porte,
the hope of which he had not yet re-
nounced, as the Porte had hitherto
spared the lives of his children, who
were in its hands as securities for
his behaviour. His perfidious in-
tentions had, however, been discov-
ered in good time by his most confi-
dential secretary, a Greek by birth;
and such precautions had been taken,
that it would be hardly possi-
ble for him to show his evil dispo-
sition in overt acts. The Greeks
had the more efficacious means in
their hands, as Ali was surrounded
with their countrymen, and strictly
watched, so that it would not be ex-

pected for him to undertake any thing
without their knowledge.

NAPLES.
The King of Naples, by a decree
of the 30th of May, has granted a
full and entire amnesty to those who,
since the 8th of July, 1820, till and
including the 24th of March last,
have enrolled themselves as mem-
bers of secret and prohibited socie-
ties, or who have taken part in po-
litical events—excepting always (a
strange exception) individuals com-
prehended in the number of con-
spirators. The corps of Austrians
sent into Sicily is under the com-
mand of General Walmoden. They
are sent, it is said, to preserve tran-
quillity, as a sullen ferment prevailed
in Sicily, and party spirit was daily
increasing. The King of Naples has
given what he is advised to call a
'constitution' to his people. The
chief features of it are:—That the
king chooses the national represen-
tatives in the first place—and in
the next place, gives pensions to
such of them as (by their zeal for
liberty, no doubt) shall merit such
proofs of his royal favour.

TURKEY.
The accounts from Turkey are
still contradictory. A communi-
cation from Bucharest states, that
a Turkish army of considerable
strength has crossed the Danube,
driven back Theodore, who was
unable to resist, and occupied the
capital of Wallachia. The Turks,
on entering the city, are said to
have observed the strictest disci-
pline. The last accounts from
Wallachia, dated 23d of May, re-
present the army of Ypsilanti as re-
ceiving considerable reinforcements
of volunteers—and a letter from A-
thens furnishes a narrative of the
insurrection in the Morea and
neighbouring provinces, but most
of the particulars have been already
before the public. It would appear
that the Turks retain possession of
not more than seven or eight fort-
ified towns and castles. The peas-
antry of Attica, Greeks and Alba-
nians, are in arms, and have raised
the standard of Greece in the vil-
lage of Meindid, three leagues from
Athens. They have been joined
by the inhabitants of Salamis, and
different villages of the isthmus.—
The Turks have retired into the
citadel of Athens, and have taken
with them three primates, two ec-
clesiastics, and several of the prin-
cipal inhabitants, as hostages for
the fidelity of the Athenians—but
the people flock, notwithstanding,
in great numbers from the town to
the camp of Meindid. On the 13th
ult. a conflict took place between
the Greeks and Turks, in the vicin-
ity of Galatz. The inhabitants,
on the approach of the enemy, for-
tified themselves as well as time
would permit; but, being attacked
by superior forces, after a contest
of an hour, they were driven from
their positions. The Turks en-
tered the town, massacred the in-
habitants without distinction of age
or sex, and set it on fire. The num-
ber of victims is estimated at 5000.
A corps of about 800 Moldavians,
flying from Jassy, went to take re-
fuge at Skoleni, within the Russian
territory, but entrance was rigidly
denied them. These unhappy men
then turned their steps, and strag-
gling parties, towards the river
Pruth, in order to escape the fury
of their Ottoman pursuers. An ar-
ticle from Warsaw says, that in
Russia public opinion daily declares
itself more strongly in favour of the
Greeks. The massacres at Con-
stantinople, and particularly the
execution of the Greek Patriarch,
had excited an universal feeling of
indignation against the Turks. The
Hamburg papers contain an account
of a dispute between the Russian
Ambassador and the Porte, which
if it be true in all its circumstances,
may lead to serious consequences.
Danesi, a Greek merchant being ar-
rested on some futile charges, was
released—when he was persuaded
again to surrender himself, by the
Russian Ambassador, who pledged
his word for his life. He was im-
mediately thrown into prison, and
all the efforts of the Ambassador to
procure his release proved ineffec-
tual. A formal complaint has also
been made to the Porte by Russia,
of the ill-treatment of the Greeks;
the insults offered to their religion,
and the destruction of their churches;
and farther, the Russian Ambassa-
dor has demanded that no Turkish
troops should be allowed to enter
the principalities of Moldavia and
Wallachia.

The Greek fleet, which is chiefly
fitted out out from the Islands of
Ibra, Spezia and Ipsera, consist of

60 vessels, many of which are ex-
tremely well manned and armed, and
is cruising in the Adriatic Sea.
They have succeeded in capturing
many trading vessels, and even ships
of war belonging to the Turks. All
the crews have been massacred, and
it is calculated that between two
and three thousand Turks have been
sacrificed in this manner.

One large boat, with 200 Turks
on board, was scuttled and sunk off
Smyrna. So little able were the
Turks, at the date of these advices,
to cope with the Greeks at sea,
that a body of troops from Asiatic
Turkey, consisting of 5000 men,
and destined for an expedition against
the Morea, disembarked from the
vessels in which they had been
placed, and entered Smyrna. The
residence of so large a force, ill-
disciplined and in a state of extreme
irritation at the proceedings of the
Greeks, was regarded with much
alarm in that city. The authorities
had lost all command over them;
they roamed through the city and
plundered the shops with impunity,
causing the inhabitants in their de-
fence to close their houses and sus-
pend all manner of business. Greeks
of every class, if met in the streets,
were murdered, and many of the
Christian families took shelter on
board the vessels in the harbour.
Meetings of the foreign consuls
were held, and remonstrance made
to the authorities of the place, but
without effect. In this state, the
inhabitants were gratified by the
arrival of two British ships of war,
the Race Horse and the Spey; and
it being understood that the Cam-
brian frigate, and the Rochfort 74,
with Admiral Sir Graham Moore,
were also expected, tranquillity was
in some measure restored. The
Turks were overawed, and the
Christian population, to their very
great joy, felt assured of an asylum
from danger. When the Spay ap-
proached Smyrna, a party of Turks
from some of the boats, saluted
her with a discharge of musketry,
and a ball from one of them passed
through the hat of a midshipman,
but the act was disclaimed by the
Governor of Smyrna, who made
an humble apology, and promised to
deliver up the offender. No molesta-
tion has been offered by the
Greeks to vessels under the Eu-
ropean flags.

EDUCATION.
W. WILSON,
Being obliged to leave home about
the first of September for a short time
has thought it most advisable to give no
vacation in August: he therefore hopes,
that his patrons will not be tenacious
about sending their children during
the warm weather.
August 2. 3w.

EDUCATION.
S. BARSTOW
Returns his thanks to the Citizens
of Annapolis, and the public, for their
liberal patronage for several years
past, and informs them that he will
recommence his operations, at his old
commodious stand, on the 23d of the
present month. As there is no relaxa-
tion on his part he hopes there will be
none on the part of the Community. He
will instruct a few more in the various
branches of the mathematics, according
to the latest and most improved system.
From his strict adherence to method,
and his long and successful experi-
ence, in the sublime art of teaching,
he pledges himself to advance all who
are sent to him CONSTANTLY, with
correctness and rapidity. Particular
attention is paid to the deportment and
manners of his Pupils.

Elegant specimens of improvement
and scholarship may be seen by calling
at his establishment. He can accommo-
date two or three Students more with
board.

Recommendation of President Mes-
senger, Brown University, Provi-
dence, Sept. 27, 1808.

I certify that we hold in esteem the
talents and character of the Bearer,
Mr. Simon Barstow, a late Graduate of
this Institution, and that we think him
well qualified to take the charge of
any school, or academy in need of his
services.

ASA MESSER.
Annapolis, Aug. 2, 1821. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from the court of Appeals, and to me
directed, will be exposed to public sale,
on Monday the 13th day of August
next, on the premises, one negro woman
named Henny. Seized and taken as
the property of George Watson, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due An-
derson Warfield, for the use of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland. Sale to
commence at 12 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
August 2. 3w.

George M. Nair.
Having taken out license under the
authority of the Corporation of Annapolis,
AUCTIONEER.
Offers his services to the public in that
business generally, and hopes by atten-
tion to deserve encouragement.
July 19. 3w.

LOST.
On Sunday last in this city, a
BREAST-PIN,
set in Black Jet, and with the initials
T. S. M. in gold in it. The finder, on
leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office,
will be liberally rewarded.
July 12.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
The subscriber, appointed by the
Chancery Court a trustee for that pur-
pose, will sell at public auction, on the
premises, on Thursday the 16th day of
August next, if fair, and if not, the
first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock,
A. M. all the real estate of Abraham
Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, being a FARM of about
174 1-8 acres of land in the said county,
situate about a mile from Mount
Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles
from Pig Point and Queen Anne. The
soil is various, and said to be well
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn
and tobacco, and is remarkably well
watered. The improvements are a
small dwelling house, with convenient
outhouses; a new and valuable tobacco
house; a good garden; and two excel-
lent orchards; and the situation is con-
sidered an unusually healthy one. Mr.
Anthony Woodfield who now lives on
the farm, will shew it to any one dis-
posed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser give bond to the trustee, with
good security, for the payment of the
purchase money with interest from the
day of sale, in twelve months there-
after; and upon the ratification of the
sale by the chancellor, and payment of
the whole purchase money, a deed is
authorised and directed to be executed
by
George M. Nair, Trustee.
July 19. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles
D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb
Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that he give
the notice required by law, for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette.
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of said county, in Md. letters
of administration on the personal estate
of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel
county deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are
herely warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 22d day of
January next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand and this 17th
day of July, 1821.
Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles
D. Warfield, administrator of John
Barns, late of Anne-Arundel county
deceased; it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Mary-
land Gazette.
Thos. H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, in Md.
letters of administration on the perso-
nal estate John Barns, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 22d day of
January next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand,
this 17th day of July, 1821.
Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

NOTICE.
The subscriber will make applicati-
on to the Judges of Anne Arundel
county court, at the next September
term, to have the old road opened and
established as a public road, which
leads from the Ridge Road through
the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and
crosses Deep Run, and so on until it
intersects the public road which leads
to Craggs Ferry.
Tobias Reynolds.
1m3m.